

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

(Vol. 9.)

Saturday, May 31, 1794.

(No. 438.)

JUST imported from Philadelphia in the sloop Tryal, and now opening at our store in Craven-street, a neat assortment of spring goods which we are determined to sell cheap for cash. Also, Bar iron, steel, nails, weeding hoes, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine, Holland gin in cases, superior Hyson tea, loaf sugar, colice, and English canvas from No. 1 to 6.

MANNING & BYRNE.

May 24.

HUE AND CRY.

BROKE Jail, in Newbern district, the following prisoners viz.

John Good, committed for horse stealing, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high of a black complexion.

Etheldred Bais, committed for the same offence—He is about the same age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—of a fair complexion.

Blake Pierce, committed for the same offence; about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high—of a light complexion.

Jack, a negro fellow belonging to Thomas Turner, Esq; of this town, who was detained as an evidence. He is a stout thick man, about 5 feet 10 inches high.

Bell, a negro fellow belonging to Nathan Smith, committed by his master.

John Good made his escape on the 16th inst. and the rest last night.

Five pounds reward will be paid for securing and delivering any of the four first mentioned prisoners, and forty shillings for the last.

Wm. HENRY.

May 24.

This day is Published and for sale at the Printing-Office,

A NEW EDITION OF
LATCH'S KING'S BENCH REPORTS,
OR

CASES DETERMINED IN THAT COURT DURING THE 3 FIRST YEARS OF CHARLES I.
A SUPPLEMENT TO CROKE CHARLES.
Lately translated into the English Tongue,

by

FRANCOIS-X. MARTIN.

Price one dollar and a half.

BOOK BINDING.

CARRIED on, on reasonable terms, at the Post, and Printing-Office.

L O N D O N, March 17.

YESTERDAY Field Marshal Freytag arrived in Town from Valenciennes.

Declaration of the King of Prussia, against a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire.

I. When the proposition for a general armament of the subjects of the Empire was made at the assembly of the Diet, the King of Prussia represented such essential difficulties against this measure, that he could not have expected that the proposition would have been carried to a conclusion.

II. For this reason his Majesty finds himself under the necessity of laying them again once more before the nearest Circles, with this observation, "That if the said Circles cannot determine with themselves to withdraw the said conclusion, and render it of none effect, he will be forced, however contrary to his inclination, to withdraw his troops, as he cannot expose them to the danger which must necessarily result from this measure."

III. The reasons that his Prussian Majesty opposes to a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire, are the following, viz.

1. By employing the peasants against the enemy, agriculture will want hands.

2. That there are not arms sufficient to give to such a mass of people.

3. That it is impossible, in so short a time, to teach the manual exercise to the inhabitants.

4. It has been found, by the experience of the two last campaigns, that the soldiers opposed to the French must be perfectly exercised to make head against them.

5. Lastly, independent of the above reasons, it is infinitely dangerous, at a time like the present, when the French are watching every advantage to insinuate their principles, to assemble such a mass of men, whose ideas upon forms of government must be various, and among whom, consequently, dissensions might arise, disastrous in their consequences both to the armies and to the established constitution of the Empire.

March 18. A letter from the Hague, dated March the 6th, says, "the current report here since yesterday, is, that Russia has declared war against the Porte."

The 1800 men sent by the King of Naples, to join the army in Piedmont, will be commanded by the Austrian General Zeuthner.

The Duke of Modena is to give 200,000 ducats to defray the expenses of the war; and it is hoped that with this aid, and that of other states of Italy, the army in Piedmont can be raised to 120,000 men. The Croats, who are to form a part of it, are now on their march through Carinthia.

March 19. Letters from Leghorn state, that General Paoli, having heard of the surrender of St. Florence, marched against Bastia, at the head of 6000 Corsican royalists. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a signal to the British Squadron, which was then off that part of the island. The British ships of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within sight of Bastia, and at the distance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after, Bastia was blockaded by the combined British and Corsican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the Republicans, by a summons, that they must surrender the fortress in twenty-four hours. The master of the above vessel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The Captain of a Tartane, which arrived at Leghorn, from Porto-Ferraro, deposed, that he heard a cannonade which lasted all day long on the 25th, and seemed to proceed from Bastia.

By a neutral vessel which left Havre on the 13th instant, we have received the French papers and several communications from Paris as late as the 11th. These communications enable us in the most positive manner to contradict the reports that were circulated yesterday of an insurrection having taken place at Paris, in which the National Convention had been exposed to the insult and indignity of the people. No such insurrection has taken place.

According to the report of Barrere, to the Convention, on the 6th, and Amar, on the 9th instant, some uneasiness had pervaded the minds of the people, with respect to provisions, which did not arrive in sufficient plenty. This scarcity having been attributed to the manoeuvres of disaffected persons resident in the palace formerly called the Palais Royal, Henriot, accompanied by the armed force of the different sections, went thither on the afternoon of the 10th, and blocking up all the avenues, made a general search. The number of disaffected persons found there is said to have been above a hundred. The search not being concluded in the evening, the citizens of course remained under arms, and the avenues of the palace were still blockaded. If such an event can deserve the name of an insurrection, such insurrections have often taken place without producing any important effects. The Palais Royal has always been the resort of disaffected persons, and it is generally searched every two months.

The Court of Petersburg, it is said, demanded of the Court of Vienna a declaration of neutrality, and a force of 24,000 men, if a war should take place between Russia and the Porte. In order to induce his Imperial Majesty to comply with this demand, the Empress has promised that the district of Cracow, Lubler, and Cochin, should be ceded to Austria by the insulted country of Poland.

P A R I S, March 11.

Thomas Paine, in his prison here, is determined not to be idle: A production of his has just made its appearance in English, and bears the following title:—"The Age of Reason; being an Investigation of true and fabulous Theology, by Thomas Paine, Citizen and Cultivator, of the United States of America. &c. &c."

The inhabitants of this metropolis, and its environs, to the distance of several leagues, are all extremely discontented: The poor cannot obtain the common necessities of life, and provisions are extremely scarce and exorbitantly dear. The Convention is publicly vilified in handbills, distributed and publicly stuck up throughout Paris, and a division even exists between the most hot headed patriots.

In the fitting of the Cordeliers on the 9th, Vincent demanded the punishment of the remainder of the Brissotines who are in confinement; and denounced a new faction, pointing out Philippeaux, Bourdon, and Camille Desmoulins, as its chiefs, who wished to destroy liberty. Those deputies have since been expelled from that society.

Richardot, General of the army of the North, died in the Conciergerie, the evening before he was to have been conducted to the guillotine.

The quantity of saltpetre collected in the

several sections of Paris, during the first decade of this month, was reported to be 13 256 pounds.

The Bandour and le Courageux privateers are arrived at Dunkirk: They took 19 prizes in the northern seas, many of which are safe in port.

A great number of Emigrants are now said to be in this metropolis, disguised as hackney coachmen, barrow-drivers, and carmen.

The revolutionary committee of Lille has found out an excellent way to stop bankruptcies, by refusing certificates of civism to all those who have not honourably paid their debts.

Among the persons who have been lately guillotined, are the Count de l'Aige, Marechal de Camp, and Louisa Rosalie de Rouchefoucault. Ninety-one priests have been conducted from Rouen to Rochefort, condemned to be transported to the coasts of Africa.

The number of false assignats which now circulate in France, is so very great, that nobody can distinguish them from the good ones, and the committee of assignats has published instructions on this subject.

A great number of troops file off to the right towards Givet, and to the left towards Dunkirk, which shews that the army of the North is on the point of making some great attempt.

The quarrel between the Cordeliers and the Jacobins was made up by Collot d'Herbois; and one Loye announced that the Genoese had lately sent to Marseilles 8000 loads of wheat.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

16 Ventose March 6.

Barrere rendered an account of the infamous manoeuvres of conspirators. In Paris, said he, manuscript papers are circulated, and they have the audacity to recommend the choice of a chief. At Havre we have discovered the means employed by the merchants and bankers to debase the national representation, and depreciate assignats. We know the sources of the fictitious scarcity which is felt. The guilty are arrested, and are now on their way to the revolutionary tribunal. At Lille, Maubeuge, and Landrecies, the culprits in correspondence with the ex-nobles, with Pitt, and with Cobourg, have lately been taken up. In vain does Pitt try to fascinate us; let us watch over our Generals and purify the staff. The people will have a republic and democracy; let them triumph, and by one general movement crush their enemies. Barrere observed that the report on Chabot, and others now in prison, should be made without loss of time. He proposed the following decree:

"The National Convention, after having heard the report of the committee of public safety, decrees:

"That the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal is charged with taking immediate measures against those who are circulating manuscript pamphlets about the markets and streets, which are destructive of the liberties and peace of good citizens, and the national representation.

"That the authors of these conspiracies, as well as those who breathe distrust among the people who bring the provisions to Paris, shall be instantly prosecuted.

"That a report shall be made in three days of the measures adopted.

"That the committee of public safety shall instantly make a report on the means of strengthening the hands of government, and preserving the people from the intrigues of conspirators."

After hearing the report of the committee of finances, the Convention authorised the comptroller of the national treasury to draw out of the chest of three keys the sum of